



Foundation Document

October 2012



Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
Ohio



ABOVE: Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry statue inside of the Perry's Victory Visitor Center. NPS PHOTO

FRONT COVER: Sunrise behind Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. PHOTO BY ROD KARR, NPS MAINTENANCE MECHANIC

BACK COVER: Bronze urn atop the memorial column. PHOTO BY KATHIE HOLBROOK, NPS PARK RANGER

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Lowering of colors by American and Canadian students participating in the Paths to Peace Program. NPS PHOTO

Introduction

This foundation statement will be used to guide current and future planning and management at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. This statement contains a description of the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, primary interpretive themes, special mandates, and the legal/policy requirements for administration and resource protection.

The primary advantage of developing and adopting a foundation statement is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate different levels of planning and decision making from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of preparing a foundation statement develops understanding by park managers, staff, and stakeholders of what is most important about the park and the additional information needed to plan for the future. The legislation that created Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial guided the planning team in understanding and documenting why Congress and the President created the park.



ABOVE: Park Rangers Jeff Helmer, Doug Bazar (as Commodore Perry) and Rob Whitman in period dress on park grounds. NPS PHOTO

ABOVE RIGHT: Volunteer Charlie Holbrook as 1812 Soldier, and view of Put-in-Bay harbor atop Perry's Memorial. NPS PHOTO

Description

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial is a fitting tribute to both a pivotal U.S. naval victory in the War of 1812 and a lasting peace between former enemies. The memorial consists of a 352-foot high column on South Bass Island in Lake Erie surrounded by 25 acres of landscaped grounds. Visible for miles, it stands as a reminder not only of the events of the War of 1812, but also as a symbol of international peace between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The memorial was built by a nine-state commission with matching federal funds between 1912 and 1915. Twenty-one years after it was built, Congress charged the National Park Service to preserve and manage the memorial.

Today, visitors enter Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial through the rotunda, where six officers from the War of 1812 are interred. Once inside the rotunda, visitors travel to the top of the memorial via steps and an elevator to a viewing platform. From this platform—on a clear day—visitors can see across Lake Erie to the battle site and beyond to Canadian shores. At the visitor center, a film can be viewed, along with exhibits interpreting not only the Battle of Lake Erie, during which sailors lead by Commander Oliver Hazard Perry prevailed, but also the building of the International Peace Memorial and its lasting meaning. In summer months, the landscaped grounds of the memorial provide an open space that serves both as a calm, contemplative escape from the otherwise energetic, busy island and as a recreational space for both visitors and local island residents.



Looking east at memorial and park grounds. NPS PHOTO

Purpose

Park purpose is the specific reason for establishing a particular park. Statements of the park purpose are grounded in a thorough analysis of park legislation and legislative history, and go beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The purpose of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial is to

- *preserve the memorial and its cultural landscape*
- *preserve the historical associations connected with the Battle of Lake Erie, the War of 1812, and the memorial, acknowledging that these associations involve shared history*
- *inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament*

Park managers achieve this purpose by honoring the story of the battle and the people involved, by preserving the resources and values at the park, and by educating visitors in the lessons of peace.



Students on class fieldtrip for Commodore Perry Education Days, viewing a model of the *U.S. Brig Niagara* in the Visitor Center Museum. NPS PHOTO



Park Ranger Sam Fisher giving a musket firing demonstration. NPS PHOTO

Significance Statements

Park significance statements express why park resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of the park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are substantiated by data or consensus. They reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions, which may have changed since the park's establishment.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial is significant because

- This battle, fought between American and British naval forces, was a decisive American victory in the War of 1812 for forces under the command of Oliver Hazard Perry, who launched the battle from the strategic safe harbor at South Bass Island.
- The victory precipitated events with both personal consequences for individuals involved in the battle and far-reaching results for nations involved in the War of 1812—settlement patterns (as tribes were removed making way for territorial expansion) and international relations (as peace was achieved through the Treaty of Ghent).
- The memorial serves as a symbol of international peace and a constant reminder of the ongoing cooperation between former enemies. It was an engineering marvel of its time and an architectural statement to memorialize the battle as well as the centennial of lasting peace between Britain, Canada, and the United States. Commissioned by nine states and located on South Bass Island, the location is symbolic for being within sight of the undefended border.
- The lasting results of peace symbolized by the memorial include the realization of turning enemies into allies through disarmament and arbitration and the benefits of international cooperation.
- The memorial offers the ability to interpret war from multiple perspectives in acknowledgement of our shared history.



Interpretive Themes

The thematic framework proposed for the park identifies several stories that address the War of 1812 and the peace and the memorialization that followed. These stories are presented as topics, theme statements, and content paragraphs that suggest details associated with each primary theme.

Motivations

As is often the case with conflict, the motivations that precipitated the War of 1812 and the reasons that individual soldiers, sailors, and warriors fought are complex and often personal.

This theme poses questions with many answers. It focuses on why Great Britain and the United States went to war in 1812—“a second war of independence”—and why individuals chose to fight. It sets the global chessboard and identifies the pieces in play. Who fought? Who didn’t? Who beat the war drum? Who opposed a declaration of war? Who paid the steep price of war and who profited? Above all this theme asks, “Why go to war and risk wealth and property, injury and death?”

Effects and Outcomes

Like other conflicts, the War of 1812 raises questions, still debated, about the cost of war, about winners and losers, and about short- and long-term impacts on the lives of peoples and the development of nations.

This theme focuses on the impact of the war and the effect that the outcome had on native peoples, the United States, and Canada. It is the vehicle for interpreting the Treaty of Ghent and assessing the costs and achievements of the war.

It poses questions about who won and lost and moves beyond simplistic conclusions. Instead, it invites discussion of the war from multiple points of view and explores why the same events can be viewed in widely different ways.

Naval Warfare

The Battle of Lake Erie demonstrated not only the strategic value of maritime supply lines, but also serves as a case study in the tactical use of weapons and wind.

This theme focuses on the big and small picture. How did this single naval battle shape the overall war effort? It explores the importance of supply lines, the difficulties of early 19th-century troop deployment on land, and the value of Lake Erie—the prize that tipped the balance of power on the Canadian front lines. It reviews the proud history of navies, of British dominance, and of U.S. emergence as a naval power.

This theme also focuses on ship construction and armament choice and on how weapons influenced battle tactics and outcomes. It pounds home the realities of fighting aboard wooden ships, jobs and skill levels of 19th-century sailors, and vagaries of conflict aboard warships powered by wind.

Leadership

Victory and defeat at the Battle of Lake Erie revolved around leadership, experience, perseverance, and luck—who had it and who lost it.

This theme explores the commanders of the opposing fleets and, to a lesser degree, the sailors who fought on amidst the deadly volleys. What set of individual characteristics carried the day? What critical supply and command decisions shaped the outcome? What rivalries and controversies molded the battle's history? Are there leadership lessons that can be applied to other aspects of life?

Memorialization

Like many other national parks, Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial sheds light on what U.S. treasures were chosen to be preserved and commemorated.

This theme focuses on the history of the memorial, on when, how, and why it came to be.

It also explores why historical events—compelling and momentous as they occur—can be overshadowed by the passing of time, ignored, or forgotten. How have attitudes on the War of 1812 evolved? How has the treatment of U.S. veterans changed over time? What has survived in our national narrative—which heroes, myths, and slogans do we commemorate? Why do we still engage in summertime pilgrimages to a monument buffeted by the wind and weather of Lake Erie? The memorial as a whole demonstrates the value of acknowledging differing points of view while recognizing the reality of shared humanity and history.

Sustaining Peace

One enduring story of the War of 1812 is the peace that followed, the role played by treaties and international agreements, negotiation, arbitration, and trust that transformed the dividing line between the United States and Canada into the longest undefended international border in the world.

This theme focuses on the longevity of peace and the efforts that built and strengthened international friendship. It is the appropriate place to interpret the treaties that continued to refine the U.S./Canada border, and asks whether there are models of behavior that can be applied elsewhere. How did enemies build trust and why did trust take root and mature? Peace is a result of humankind's ability to navigate conflict. The lasting peace symbolized by the memorial embraces the realization that disarmament, arbitration, and international cooperation can turn enemies into allies.



OPPOSITE PAGE: Park Ranger Jeff Helmer giving a children's program on Lake Erie fish species. NPS PHOTO

ABOVE RIGHT: Park Ranger Michael Young, dressed as 1812 soldier, having fun with a young recruit. NPS PHOTOS

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

These are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. These requirements and administrative commitments are mandated by Congress or by signed agreements with other entities. They are specific to the park and are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system.

1. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial and the landscape surrounding the memorial are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as deriving historical significance because of their commemoration of, and relationship to, the critical U.S. victory in the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. The surrounding landscaped groups are acknowledged as essential to the memorial.
2. An original intent of the design competition for the design of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was that it presents the illusion of rising directly from the water; this intent is reflected in the memorial today.



Representatives from Parks Canada, Black Swamp Intertribal foundation, and U.S. National Park Service on park grounds after signing sister park agreement between Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial and Signal Hill National Historic Site. NPS PHOTO

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's purpose and warrant primary consideration in planning and management because they are critical to maintaining the purpose and significance. If these resources are allowed to deteriorate, the purpose and/or significance of park could be jeopardized. A loss of major impact to a fundamental resource or value could constitute impairment, violating the NPS Organic Act of 1916.

The fundamental resources and values of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial are

- **the monument and its designed landscape**—the inviting, restrained, stylized clearing frames and organizes the Beaux Arts design of the memorial in a pure water setting. This includes the peaceful and reflective spaces on the grounds that can be experienced through multiple senses and the sanctity of the rotunda and crypt.
- **views toward the monument from the ground**—360-degree views of the monument from a distance during the daytime and nighttime as it appears to rise out of the water into clear air.
- **visitor experience from the observation deck**—the ability to safely access views of the island, battle site, and Canada from the observation deck in a predominantly natural soundscape and in air quality that enhances visibility.
- **the curatorial and archival records collection**—items in this collection relating the full history of the construction of the memorial and the context of the Battle of Lake Erie are vital to interpreting the story of the memorial and the battle as understanding of both evolves over time.

Other Important Resources and Values

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial has other important resources and values that are not fundamental to the park purpose and significance, but are still important resources to protect and address in planning actions.

The other important resources and values of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial are

- items in curatorial collection related to battle commemorations
- the inviting clearing outside of the national register district that offers open space on an otherwise highly commercialized island

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value: The Monument and Its Designed Landscape	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inviting, restrained, stylized clearing that frames and organizes the Beaux Arts design of the memorial in a pure water setting. This includes the peaceful and reflective spaces on the grounds that can be experienced through multiple senses and the sanctity of the rotunda and crypt. The primary period of significance for the historic landscape is 1911–1931. This period includes the design competition, development of the memorial through the initial construction phase (1912–1915), installation of the modified landscape design (1924–1926), and a span of years when interim modifications reflected practical adjustments (1927–1931).
Optimal Condition/ Park Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument is maintained in good condition. Preventive maintenance ensures that the condition of the monument will not degrade over time to the point where extreme, urgent work is necessary to preserve integrity and/or ensure safety. The atmosphere inside the rotunda, as well as certain areas of the grounds, provide for quiet contemplation. The cultural landscape surrounding the monument is maintained in good condition.
Current Conditions and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The memorial column is in good condition due to a restoration effort from 2006 to 2011. However, the upper plaza is in poor condition due to freeze-thaw weathering. The park will temporarily recondition and/or replace a portion of the existing granite and brick pavers, providing a limited walking surface and public access to the plaza. Due to limited funding, only partial use of the upper plaza will be allowed until funds can be obtained for permanent repairs. The other structural features associated with the memorial are the north and south seawalls, retaining walls, and restrooms under the upper plaza. The seawalls and retaining walls are in fair to poor condition and require restoration/replacing in the next 5–10 years. The restrooms in the upper plaza are in good to fair condition and require rehabilitation in the next 10 years. The lower and upper plazas and the memorial column are not ADA accessible. The park has requested special park funding to improve ADA accessibility at the memorial.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Views Toward the Monument from the Ground	
Description	360-degree views of the monument from a distance during the daytime and nighttime as it appears to rise out of the water into clear air
Optimal Condition/ Park Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views of the monument remain unimpaired by structures, poor air quality, or other impairments.
Current Conditions and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The views from the top of the memorial are unimpaired at this time. However, as the United States moves forward with its plan to secure the U.S./Canada border this could quickly change. Constant monitoring of international border issues is paramount to ensuring the views from the memorial remain unimpaired for future generations.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Visitor Experience from the Observation Deck	
Description	Ability to safely access views of the island, battle site, and Canada from the observation deck in a predominantly natural soundscape and in air quality that enhances visibility.
Optimal Condition/ Park Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sounds that can be heard from the monument's observation deck are predominantly natural. Visitor ability to view the battle site in Lake Erie and at Canadian shores from the observation deck is not impaired by poor air quality; visitors are able to access the observation deck safely.
Current Conditions and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitor experience from the observation deck is of quiet contemplation and reflection. Natural sounds can be heard; occasional air traffic from the nearby airport disturbs the natural sounds. Air traffic that ignores FAA flight rules and flies too close can be a problem for the park. However, in the last three years, the number of overflights has decreased due to better relations with the local airport authorities.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Curatorial and Archival Records Collection	
Description	Items in this collection relating the full history of the construction of the memorial and the context of the Battle of Lake Erie are vital to interpreting the story of the memorial and the battle as understanding of both evolves over time.
Optimal Condition/ Park Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum collections relating the full story of the construction of the memorial and the context of the Battle of Lake Erie are inventoried, catalogued, documented, and preserved. Provisions are made for them to be accessed and used in exhibits, research, and interpretation in accordance with NPS standards.
Current Conditions and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum collections are threatened by years of neglect due to lack of funding and inadequate storage facilities. The collection is housed in a converted 1940s bathhouse without a proper heating and cooling system and with serious electrical issues. However, the space within this bathhouse where the collection is stored does have its own climate control system.

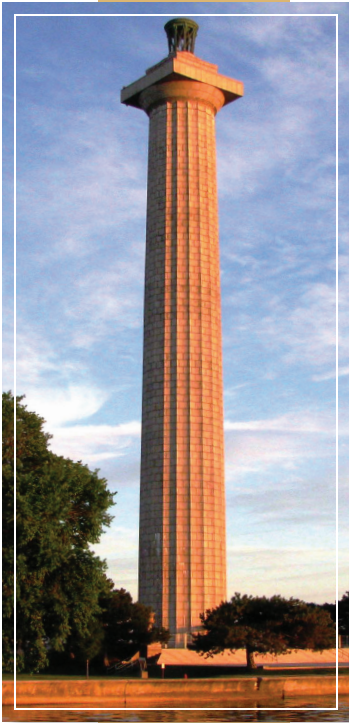


Invasive Species Specialist Kathie Holbrook by the Lake Erie waterfront. NPS PHOTO

APPENDIX A: Legislation

Excerpts from

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument 16 USC 433a, June 2, 1936



An Act to provide for the creation of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, on Put-in-Bay, South Bass Island, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes, approved June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to establish by proclamation the following-described Government lands, together with the Perry's Victory Memorial proper, its approaches, retaining walls, and all buildings, structures, and other property thereon situated in Put-in-Bay Township, South Bass Island, Ottawa County, Lake Erie, State of Ohio, as the "Perry's Victory International Peace Memorial National Monument," for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith, to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament, and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Delaware Avenue and Chapman Avenue, in the village of Put-in-Bay, and running thence south eighty-eight degrees and ninety-five feet to Lake Erie; thence north forty-nine degrees fourteen minutes east along said lake shore two hundred and twelve feet; thence north fifty-three degrees thirteen minutes east four hundred feet along said lake shore; thence forth forty-six degrees six minutes west about seven hundred and thirty feet to Lake Erie; thence southwesterly and westerly along said lake shore to the middle line, extended, of said Chapman Avenue; thence south one degree thirty minutes west along said middle line, and the same extended, about five hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning, and containing fourteen and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land and known as part of lots numbered 1 and 2, range south of county road, and a part of the lot numbered 12, East Point, in South Bass Island, in the township of Put-in-Bay, county of Ottawa, State of Ohio. (16 U.S.C. sec. 433a.)

Sec. 2. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 433b.)

Sec. 3. After the said national monument has been established as provided in section 1 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property as may be donated for the extension and improvement of the said national monument, and donations of funds for the purchase and maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States

out of any donated funds by purchase when purchaseable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof. (16 U.S.C. sec. 433c.)

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Public Law 92-568; 86 Stat. 1181

An Act to change the name of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that

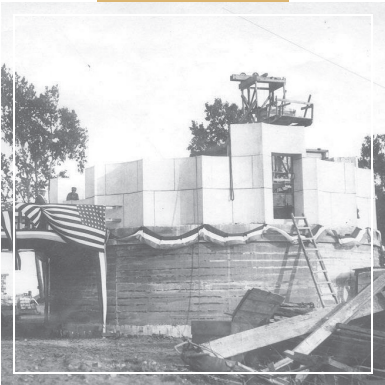
The Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, established in accordance with the Act of June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393; 16 U.S.C. 433a), is redesignated the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.

Sec. 2. Section 3 of the Act of June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393; 16 U.S.C. 433a), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase with appropriated funds not to exceed four acres of land, or interests in land, for addition to the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial."

Sec. 3. The following laws and parts of laws are repealed: (1) Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Act of March 3, 1919 (ch. 116 (40 Stat. 1322)).



ABOVE: Visitors enjoying the sunset from Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial observation deck. NPS PHOTOS
OPPOSITE PAGE: Sunset reflecting off the east side of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial NPS PHOTO



1734

PROCLAMATIONS, 1936

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixtieth.

By the President: FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Acting Secretary of State.

PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEMORIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT—OHIO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio.
Statutory authorization.
49 Stat. 1393.

WHEREAS Public No. 631, 74th Congress, approved June 2, 1936, authorizes the President of the United States to establish by proclamation the hereinafter-described Government lands, together with the Perry's Victory Memorial proper, its approaches, retaining walls, and all buildings, structures, and other property thereon, situated in Put-in-Bay Township, South Bass Island, Ottawa County, Lake Erie, State of Ohio, as the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, on Put-in-Bay, South Bass Island, in the State of Ohio:

Establishment.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of and pursuant to the power in me vested by the said Act of June 2, 1936, do proclaim and establish the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument consisting of the following-described Government lands, together with the Perry's Victory Memorial proper, its approaches, retaining walls, and all buildings, structures, and other property thereon, situated in Put-in-Bay Township, South Bass Island, Ottawa County, Lake Erie, State of Ohio:

Description.

Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Delaware Avenue and Chapman Avenue, in the Village of Put-in-Bay, and running thence south eighty-eight degrees fifty-nine minutes east in the middle line of said Delaware Avenue, and the same extended four hundred and ninety-five feet to Lake Erie; thence north forty-nine degrees fifty-nine minutes east along said lake shore three hundred and forty-six feet; thence north forty-three degrees fourteen minutes east along said lake shore two hundred and twelve feet; thence north fifty-three degrees thirteen minutes east four hundred feet along said lake shore; thence north forty-six degrees six minutes west about seven hundred and thirty feet to Lake Erie; thence southwesterly and westerly along said lake shore to the middle line, extended, of said Chapman Avenue; thence south one degree thirty minutes west along said middle line, and the same extended, about five hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning, and containing fourteen and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land and known as a part of lots numbered 1 and 2, range south of county road, and a part of lot numbered 12, East Point, in South Bass Island, in the township of Put-in-Bay, county of Ottawa, State of Ohio.

PROCLAMATIONS, 1936

1735

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the Monument as provided in the said Act of June 2, 1936.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

By the President: FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

Reservation from settlement, etc.

Supervision.

49 Stat. 1394.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST—TENNESSEE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands in the State of Tennessee have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under the authority of sections 6 and 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961, as amended (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 515, 516); and

WHEREAS it appears that the reservation as the Cherokee National Forest of the said lands together with certain other lands heretofore forming parts of the Pisgah National Forest and the Unaka National Forest would be in the public interest:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, ch. 561, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103, as amended (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 471), the act of June 4, 1897, ch. 2, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and by section 11 of the said act of March 1, 1911 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Cherokee National Forest, all lands of the United States within the following-described boundaries, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired by the United States under authority of the said act of March 1, 1911, as amended, shall upon their acquisition be reserved and administered as a part of the Cherokee National Forest:

July 8, 1936
[No. 2183]

Cherokee National Forest, Tenn.
Preamble.
Statutory authorization.
36 Stat. 962.
16 U. S. C. §§ 515, 516.

Reserving, etc., designated lands for national forest.
26 Stat. 1103.
16 U. S. C. § 471.
30 Stat. 36.
16 U. S. C. § 473.
36 Stat. 963.
16 U. S. C. § 521.

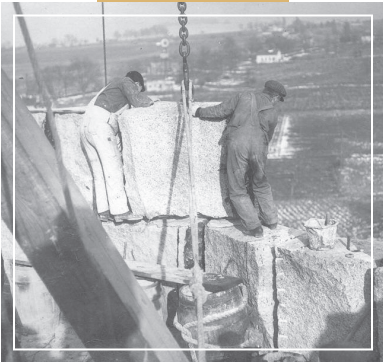
CHEROKEE DIVISION

Beginning at the point where the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses the Georgia-Tennessee State Line at or near Tennega, Georgia; thence northerly with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad approximately 4 miles to the point where said railroad is crossed by the public road running north and south along the west foot of the mountain; thence northerly with said public road to its junction with U. S. Highway No. 64; thence easterly with the meanders of U. S. Highway No. 64 to a point on the left bank of the Ocoee River; thence southeasterly with

Cherokee Division.



OPPOSITE PAGE: Preparation of foundation for cornerstone-laying ceremony, July 3, 1913. NPS PHOTO
ABOVE RIGHT: Setting of rows six, seven, and eight; with each course completed concrete was poured to anchor each stone, August 8, 1913. NPS PHOTO



74TH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 476, 477. JUNE 1, 2, 1936.

1393

fication Act of 1923, as amended, of a historian and such assistants as may be needed, for stenographic, clerical, and expert services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

SEC. 4. The Commission is authorized to prepare, and provide for the general distribution of, suitable medals and certificates for commemorating the celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Constitution.

Commemorative medals, etc.

SEC. 5. In carrying out the provisions of this resolution or any other provision of law relating to the celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Constitution, the Commission is authorized to procure advice and assistance from any governmental agency, including the services of technical and other personnel in the executive departments and independent establishments, and to procure advice and assistance from and cooperate with individuals and agencies, public or private. The Superintendent of Documents shall make available to the Commission the facilities of his office for the distribution of publications, posters, and other material herein authorized, if so requested.

Assistance of Government, etc., agencies.

Cooperation of Superintendent of Documents.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall have the same privilege of free transmission of official mail matter as other agencies of the United States Government.

Franking privilege.

SEC. 7. The members and employees of the Commission shall be allowed actual traveling, subsistence, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Traveling, etc., expenses.

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution and such sum when appropriated shall remain available until expended.

Appropriation authorized.
Post, p. 1599.

Approved, June 1, 1936.

[CHAPTER 477.]

AN ACT

To provide for the creation of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, on Put-in-Bay, South Bass Island, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes.

June 2, 1936.
[S. 3118.]
[Public, No. 631.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish by proclamation the following-described Government lands, together with the Perry's Victory Memorial proper, its approaches, retaining walls, and all buildings, structures, and other property thereon, situated in Put-in-Bay Township, South Bass Island, Ottawa County, Lake Erie, State of Ohio, as the "Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument", for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith, to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament, and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people: Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Delaware Avenue and Chapman Avenue, in the village of Put-in-Bay, and running thence south eighty-eight degrees fifty-nine minutes east in the middle line of said Delaware Avenue, and the same extended four hundred and ninety-five feet to Lake Erie; thence north forty-nine degrees fifty-nine minutes east along said lake shore three hundred and forty-six feet; thence north forty-three degrees fourteen minutes east along said lake shore two hundred and twelve feet; thence north fifty-three degrees thirteen minutes east four hundred feet along said lake shore; thence north forty-six degrees six minutes west about seven hundred and

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
Establishment.

Purposes declared.

Description.

104019°—36—88

ABOVE LEFT: Setting a granite block, January 1, 1914. NPS PHOTO

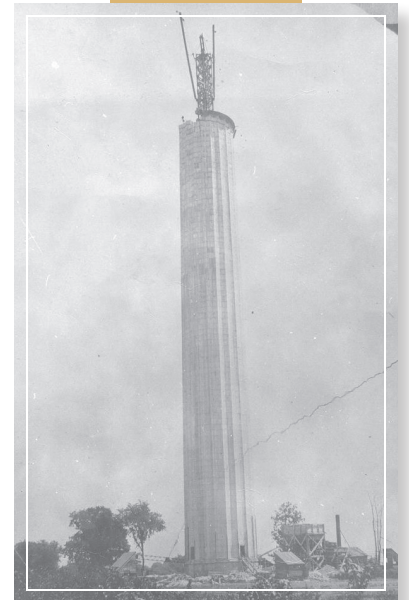
OPPOSITE PAGE: Seventy-ninth course partially completed, August 1914. NPS PHOTO

1394

74TH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CH. 477. JUNE 2, 1936.

<p>Supervision. Vol. 39, p. 535. U. S. C., p. 591.</p>	<p>thirty feet to Lake Erie; thence southwesterly and westerly along said lake shore to the middle line, extended, of said Chapman Avenue; thence south one degree thirty minutes west along said middle line, and the same extended, about five hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning, and containing fourteen and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land and known as a part of lots numbered 1 and 2, range south of county road, and a part of lot numbered 12, East Point, in South Bass Island, in the township of Put-in-Bay, county of Ottawa, State of Ohio.</p>
<p>Acquisition of land, etc.</p>	<p>SEC. 2. That the administration, protection and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.</p>
<p>Proviso. Purchase, etc., of tracts from donated funds. Vol. 25, p. 357. U. S. C., p. 1785.</p>	<p>SEC. 3. After the said national monument has been established as provided in section 1 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property as may be donated for the extension and improvement of the said national monument, and donations of funds for the purchase and maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: <i>Provided</i>, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof.</p>
<p>Commission mem- bers to act as board of advisers. Vol. 40, p. 1322.</p>	<p>SEC. 4. The members of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission created by Act of Congress March 3, 1919, having by their patriotic and active interest faithfully conserved for posterity this important historical area and objects, shall hereafter act as a board of advisers, and with such other powers as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, in the maintenance of such national monument and shall consist of the present surviving and active members of the Commission provided for in said Act, namely, on the part of the United States, John A. Johnston and Hugh Rodman, and on the part of the several States: Ohio, Webster P. Huntington, Carl B. Johannsen, and A. V. Donahey; Pennsylvania, Milton W. Shreve, Thomas C. Jones, and George M. Mason; Michigan, James E. Degan; Illinois, Chesley R. Perry, William Hale Thompson, and Richard S. Folsom; Wisconsin, Charles B. Perry, A. W. Sanborn, and S. W. Randolph; New York, Charles H. Wiltsie, and Jacob Schifferdecker, Rhode Island, Harry E. Davis; Kentucky, Samuel M. Wilson, W. J. Moore, and Robert H. Winn: <i>Provided</i>, That as vacancies occur in the Commission on the part of the United States, they shall remain unfilled until only one Commissioner of the United States remains; thereafter there shall be only one Commissioner of the United States: <i>Provided further</i>, That as vacancies occur in the Commission on the part of the several States, they shall remain unfilled until only one Commissioner from each State remains; thereafter there shall be only one Commissioner from each State. After the membership of the Commission has been reduced in accordance with the provisions of this Act, vacancies shall be filled in the manner set forth in the Act of March 3, 1919. The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation or expenses, except actual traveling expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Commission upon call of the Secretary of the Interior.</p>
<p>Personnel.</p>	
<p>Provisos. Vacancies on part of United States.</p>	
<p>Vacancies on part of States.</p>	
<p>Traveling expenses.</p>	
<p>Employees.</p>	
<p>Inconsistent provi- sions repealed.</p>	<p>SEC. 5. Employees of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission at the time of the enactment of this legislation, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be employed by the National Park Service, in the administration, protection, and development of said national monument.</p> <p>SEC. 6. That the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322-1324), and Acts supplemental thereof and amendatory thereto and all other Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.</p>

Approved, June 2, 1936.



86 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 92-568—OCT. 26, 1972

1181

Public Law 92-568

AN ACT

To change the name of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands, and for other purposes

October 26, 1972
[H. R. 9554]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, established in accordance with the Act of June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393; 16 U.S.C. 433a), is redesignated the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.

Perry's Victory
and International
Peace Memorial.
Redesignation.

1182

PUBLIC LAW 92-569—OCT. 26, 1972

[86 STAT.]

Land acquisition.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the Act of June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393; 16 U.S.C. 433c), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase with appropriated funds not to exceed four acres of land, or interests in land, for addition to the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial."

Repeals.

SEC. 3. The following laws and parts of laws are repealed:

(1) Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Act of March 3, 1919 (ch. 116 (40 Stat. 1322)).

(2) Section 4 of the Act of June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393; 16 U.S.C. 433d).

Appropriation limitation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$370,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$5,177,000 shall be appropriated for development. The sums authorized in this section shall be available for acquisition and development undertaken subsequent to the approval of this Act.

Approved October 26, 1972.



ABOVE: The national flags of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States flying at the same height in honor of the peace among nations. NPS PHOTO

OPPOSITE PAGE: Frosty morning sunrise at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.

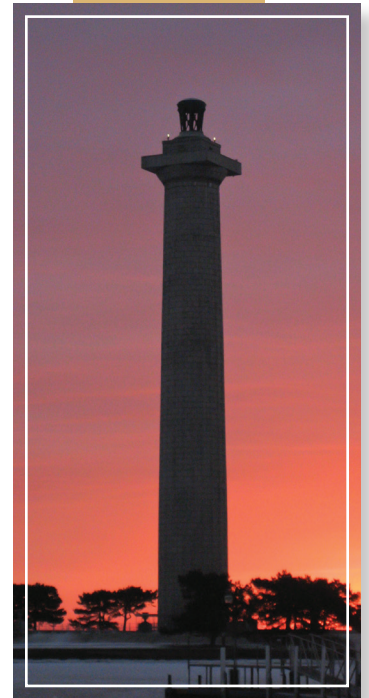
PHOTO BY ROD KARR, NPS MAINTENANCE MECHANIC

APPENDIX B: Planning History and Analysis of Planning Needs

Previous Plans

A list of strategic, multiyear plans for the park (i.e., does not include resource management plans, emergency operations plans, etc.)

- 1938 General Plan
- 1950 General Development Plan
- 1950 Road and Trail System Plan
- 1962–1965 Master Plan (The plan for the preservation and use of the monument, part of Mission 66, describes the park purpose, significance, key resources and values, and guidelines for visitor use. This plan was revised through 1965.)
- 1970 Interpretive Prospectus
- 1976 Statement for Management
- 1976 Historic Structures Report
- 1978 Development Concept Plan (This plan proposed in the preferred alternative a new administrative/visitor center at the west end, maintenance and employee housing on the east end, a landscaped approach mall, etc.; it did not discuss park purpose or significance or articulate fundamental park resources and values. This plan was never implemented.)
- 1979 Interpretive Prospectus
- 1984 Statement for Management
- 1992 Development Concept Plan Revision and Interpretive Prospectus (This plan revised the 1978 development concept plan and incorporated an update of a 1979 interpretive prospectus. Funding became available to implement a development concept plan, but visitation levels had exceeded those anticipated by the 1978 plan. The revision also called for the construction of a visitor center/ administrative facility and a new approach mall.)
- 1992 Interpretive Prospectus
- 1993 Statement for Management (The statement describes visitor and land use trends, facility and equipment, management zones, and major issues. It also inventoried the current plans in effect at that point.)
- 1994 Cultural Landscape Report (The report delineates the character-defining features and provides recommendations for the preservation treatment of the historic landscape and suggested guidelines for new development on parcels acquired by the National Park Service after 1936.)
- 1996 Visitor Use Study
- 1997 Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan
- 2009 Visitor Use Study
- 2012 Long-Range Interpretive Plan



Analysis of Planning Needs

There are two alternative approaches to meeting planning needs at this park:

Alternative #1: Separate, program-specific plans

- Collections Management Plan (medium priority)
 - » The purpose of this plan would be to improve the conditions in which the museum collections are stored. In 2006, the Midwest Region produced a “Midwest Region Museum Collections Storage Plan” to address the curatorial storage needs of all parks in the region. The plan recommended that either museum collections storage be considered as part of a new ranger operations center or that partnerships be developed with preservation groups on or off the island. The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio, was mentioned as a possible partner. The memorial’s collections management plan would examine these and possibly other alternatives to improve the conditions in which the memorial’s museum collections are stored.
- Administrative and Operations Plan (high priority)
 - » The purpose of the administrative and operations plan would be to address the need for efficiencies in administering and operating the memorial. The plan would address three challenges: (1) the difficulties staff has with commuting to the island location of the park during the off-season when the ferry does not run (November to March), making it impossible to live on the mainland and work full-time on the island; (2) the very limited park housing on the island and limited availability of affordable private housing on the island; and (3) the inadequate facilities currently available for park administration and operations. The plan would examine alternative ways to administer and operate the memorial. These alternatives would consider a no-action alternative that describes the current staffing mix and office locations and propose a reasonable range of alternatives that would change the status quo to achieve an efficient, effective means of administering and operating the memorial.

Development Concept Plan, with revised Cultural Landscape Report (high priority)

- » The purpose of the development concept plan would be to address the need to integrate the landscaped grounds into the visitor experience. This plan would meet two aspects of the park purpose: (1) facilitate visitor enjoyment of the memorial’s landscape and (2) provide a backdrop, within a peaceful outdoor setting, for waysides to “inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament.” The current cultural landscape report (1994) is outdated. Currently, there is a need to address visitor demands for use of the grounds, integrate trails and other landscape features better into the community outside of the park boundary, and examine methods to achieve sustainability (solar lighting, minimal mowing and maintenance) goals while enhancing the landscape. These needs could be met within the defined cultural landscape as part of the treatment recommendations for a cultural landscape

report, outside of that defined landscape as part of a development concept plan, or in a combination of these plans. Ultimately, the goal would be to develop a plan that makes better use of the landscaped grounds to enhance visitor experience while improving park operations and community relations.

- Resource Stewardship Strategy (low priority)
 - » A resource stewardship strategy would serve as a bridge between qualitative statements of desired or optimal conditions and the measurable goals and implementation actions determined through park strategic planning. These strategies are analytical tools that focus on identifying and tracking indicators of desired conditions and that recommend comprehensive strategies to achieve and maintain desired conditions over time. The strategy would provide the memorial with approaches for investing both human and fiscal resources in stewardship of cultural and natural resources. The goal for this plan would be a strategy for prioritizing and tracking the success of resource management actions.

Alternative #2: General Management Plan and Resource Stewardship Strategy

General Management Plan (high priority)

- » The purpose of the plan would be to clearly define resource conditions and visitor uses to be achieved at the memorial. The general management plan would involve the public in designing a framework for managers to use when making decisions about how to best protect resources, how to provide quality visitor experience, how to manage visitor use, and what kinds of facilities are needed and appropriate. The general management plan would integrate the goals of each of the first three above-mentioned plans by analyzing alternative concepts for the memorial overall. By considering these issues comprehensively in a single plan, the general management plan would prevent potentially incompatible proposals and highlight opportunities for efficiency.
- Resource Stewardship Strategy (low priority)
 - » Under this alternative, a resource stewardship strategy would still be needed separately, to follow desired conditions outlined in the general management plan for areas of the memorial, as well as the park goals for resources and values identified in this foundation document.



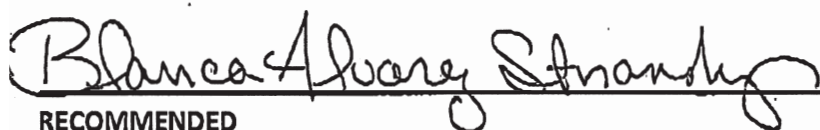
ABOVE RIGHT: Night view of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. PHOTO BY CHRIS STAHL

Midwest Region Foundation Statement Recommendation

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial

October 2012

This Foundation Statement has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Midwest Regional Director.

 7/6/2012

RECOMMENDED

Superintendent, Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial

Date

 8/24/12

RECOMMENDED

Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

Date

 8/24/12

RECOMMENDED

Associate Regional Director, MWRO Planning, Communication and Legislation

Date

 9/4/12

APPROVED

Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

370/116351; October 2012

Foundation Document

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR